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FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK POULTRY SOCIETY, isk Building, Third ave. and Sixty chird-st. - Day and Evening. New-York Circus, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening 12.—Display of Athletic Skill. The Scothers Rizarelli, Mile Carloita offers, Stickney, etc.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1809.

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Editorial Paragraphs. Is Congress particularly anxious to do whatever may be in its power to neutralize the good effects of its late financial legislation? If so, such measures as the proposed one for fifty millions more circulation are quite in order.

The appointments of Alonzo B. Cornell as Surveyor of Customs and Gen. E. A. Merritt as Naval Officer, end the long agony of the politicians as to some of the leading offices in this city. Like that of Mr. Grinnell, these will be generally approved.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Secretary of the Treasury will anticipate the May interest as soon as the necessary arrangeso under the act of 1864, without any further legislation from Congress.

The Hudson Bay Company has been advised by Sir Stafford Northcote to cede their territory to British North America for £300,000. The incorporation of their territory with the Dothe most extensive countries of the world.

pensions to colored soldiers has been tainted with fraud, on the part of claim agents, to an extent not practiced in the case of any other troops. A Washington dispatch indicates that what remains of it is practically all fraud.

The Catholic Governments of the world have been invited by the Pope to send ecclesiastics to represent them in the coming Council. This refutes a report circulated some months ago, that in view of the indifferent or hostile attitude which most of the State Governments have assumed with regard to the Catholic Church, they would this time be altogether ignored by the Pope.

The warmth of the sympathy felt in New York for the struggling Cubans was abundantly attested last night at the enthusiastic meeting in Steinway Hall. Their cause is so palpably just-their insurrection so manifestly identical in aim with that will be the result. by which in the case of our own land selfgovernment was attained, that there has never

with peculiar satisfaction by the patriot Creoles.

The Excise law may at last be regarded as safe. The caucus of Republican Senators held last night at Albany unanimously resolved to vote down all attempts to change it. Senator Mattoon having there pledged himself to stand with his party in the matter, we may consider the efforts to cripple the law as already substantially defeated. In the interests of order, obedience to law, and public morality which they have thus so greatly subserved, we thank the Senators right heartily for their action.

San Francisco informs us that Alaska has next developed Gold mines of extraordinary richness. What with her Fur Seals, and her promising prospect of an Esquimaux her abundant performances war, and the way of smuggling, and her portentous application for the machinery of a Territorial Government, it was about time to send us this story to prevent the development of a popular movement to pay Russia seven millions more, to consent to take back her territory. The gold-mine story-unless Congress is very careful-will prove sufficient to overcome all difficulties, and fasten the Territorial Government upon us.

The argument in Gen. Frank Blair's case in the Supreme Court, against the Missouri Test Oath, moves in a very small circle. The Test Oath involves swearing that the person taking it has never been in armed hostility to the United States. It also involves swearing that he has never been in hostility to the Government of Missouri. But at the time of the Camp Jackson affair these were in hostility to each other; therefore, argue Gen. Blair's counsel, he could not take the oath without perjury, since at Camp Jackson, serving the United States, he was in hostility to the Rebel Governor of Missouri. It is substantially on this point that the Supreme Court is asked to declare the oath unconstitutional. It is answered that, when the State officers entered the Rebellion, they no longer constituted the State Government. The Court heard the concluding arguments yesterday; but reserved its decision.

The prospects of the Cubans are brightening One of the most important facts which has yet occurred since the beginning of the revolution. is the charge brought against the Governors of two districts, Trinidad and Villa Clara, of disloyalty to Spain and complicity with the Cubans. The same charge is brought against the commander of the forces near Remedios. Four companies of one Spanish battalion are reported to have actually joined the Cubans, and the advance guard of the Spanish Gen. Letona is said to have suffered a defeat near Cienfuegos. All this indicates the spread of demoralization among the Spanish forces in that part of the island where the largest forces of Spaniards and of the Cubans are confronting each other-in the Districts of Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Villa Clara, Trinidad, and in general the western section of the Central Department. That the Cubans are unanimous in their sympathy with the revolution, admits no longer of any doubt; and they only want a better supply of artillery and a more effective organization to become masters of the situation. If, as is again reported, several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, have recently landed in Cuba, their presence will soon make itself

WHAT IS A PARTY MEASURE?

We hear the cry repeated time and again that the bill now before the Assembly for reconstructing the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in this city is not a party measure, and Republicans can safely vote for it. We print the bill, so that our

readers can judge for themselves: readers can judge for themselves:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION I. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Controller of the City of New-York shall appoint four Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, who shall hold their offices for the term of five years; and, upon such appointments being made, the terms of office of the present Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York shall be terminated. The said Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York shall be terminated. The said Commissioners shall thereafter be appointed by the Controller of the City of New-York for the term of five years, and all vacancies in said office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall be filled by the said Controller for the remainder of the unexpired term. The said Commissioners shall be subject to removal only in the manner now provided by law for the removal of Sheriffs.

SEC. 2. Upon the appointment of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments being made, as provided in the preceding section, the several offices, clerkships, and positions filled by the appointments of the present or any former Commissions of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York shall become vacant. The Board of Assessors shall hereafter consist of four Assessors. The said Commissioners shall have authority, from time to time, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks and employée as they may deem essential to the effective discharge of the duties of said department, and said Commissioners respectively shall receive the same compensation as is now authorized by law. And for the more effectual discharge of their duties, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ counsel at an annual salary, to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of said ars are hereby authorized to employ counsel at an annual salary, to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of said ounty.

SEC. 3. No new surveys or maps of the several wards of the same city shall be prepared for the use of said Com-nissioners, except under the authority of the Supervisors

SEC. 4. This act shall take exact immediately.

Now if there ever was a bill respect in the interest of a political ring, this is one. Its purpose is nothing but the emolument and aggrandizement of Tammany Hall. As soon as ments can be made. He has the power to do the bill passes, the present Commissioners and all their clerks and employés are to go out of office, and the Board in future is to be appointed by the Controller, who of course isone of the Tammany magnates. The Controller is to fill all vacancies in the Board, and to make new appointments as the terms of the Commissioners expire. Thus it is assured that minton of Canada would make the latter one of the Board shall be composed, at all times and forever, of Democrats and creatures of the Ring. The Board will have power to appoint The whole business of paying bounties and all its clerks and other assistants; so that they will no longer be equally divided between the two parties, as they are now, but will all be Democrats. What is worse, the Commissioners will have a right to employ as many clerks as they please, and pay them whatever they like. There is absolutely no limit, either to the number or the compensation of the employés! The patronage thus put at the disposal of the Ring is absolutely princely. The Board, moreover, is authorized to employ counsel, at an annual salary to be fixed by that virtuous body the County Supervisors; and the same incorruptible officials are empowered to make for the use of the Commissioners new surveys and maps of the wards of the city. Of course this work is susceptible of almost any conceivable outlay. It has heretofore been done by the City Surveyor at a cost of about \$3,000 a year; but when the Ring undertake to do it, at their own price and in their own style, we leave our tax-payers to imagine what

This bill, in fact, will create for the Tammany Democracy an almost inexhaustible corbeen a question as to the interest the ruption fund. The chief members of the Ring people of the United States would feel are pushing it with all their might; and we their success. Late events, however, repeat what we have said before, that any makeshift. The rule bears hard sometimes,

imagined. At this critical moment, therefore, Assemblymen weak enough to be deluded by the voice of the Empire City will be heard the "no party" cry; but we do not believe there are many.

> AN AMERICAN YEAR BOOK. A book with the above title is just issued from the press of O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., edited by David N. Camp, 824 pages. It is the first of a series, one volume of which is to be published every year. The subjects treated relate to the general interests of our country, and it may be defined to be an almanae on a most extended scale. Similar works have been printed in this country, but now discontinued, and also in England. Still, none, good as they were, have embraced so many subjects relating to the important concerns of life and of advanced society. We give a partial summary of the contents: Astronomical tables, including siderial calculations; lists of officers of the United States Government from its first organization to the present time; lists of the Governers and other officers of the several States and Territories for corresponding periods; the salaries and duties of the same; our foreign ministers, army and navy lists, proceedings of Congress, Reconstruction, Constitutional Amendments, National political platforms, census statistics, cities, concise accounts of different countries, election returns, religious statistics of the whole world, our the important events and deaths of the past year. Most of these subjects are treated with an extention of detail which leaves little to be desired. Besides, there are four essays on the following subjects: The Progress of Agriculture, Currency and Finance, Mining and Literature, and the Literary Influences of the day. -This book contains much that every man would like to know, and more than any one man ever did know. The labor bestowed must have been immense, and it gives a better collective view of the progress and material resources of our people than any other compilation. Had the ancients, whose civilization some profess to admire, possessed the art or the industry to have made such a collection, we would be better able to judge of the extent of that civilization, or, more properly, how limited it was. It is certain that historians and writers of all kinds depend more upon facts than formerly, perhaps because we have them, and future writers will refer to this volume as the beginning of a series which form the framework of statistical knowledge.

BREAD AND THE SPELLING-BOOK. The Freedmen's Bureau discontinues its work. Reconstruction advances apace. Nomenclature changes. The condemned "nigger" is fast becoming our colored fellow-citizen. Scipio Africanus will yet rise in the Hall of Representatives to speak to the question of Reform in the Naturalization laws. Witlessness may be against him, but not wool. Considerations of tibia and fibula, of pigment and cerebellum, shall not withhold the white aspirant to post official revenue in his district from soliciting his indorsement. No question of selected races shall forbid his pallid fellow-member from Iowa to button-hole him for his vote on a cunning railroad bill. Nay, The Express will print his speech in full, with eulogistic display headings; and, in rounded periods, will The World group Euclid, Hannibal, Toussaint, Dumas, and the current Scipio, and, in a neat allusion to Epictetus, infer that a condition of bondage prepares the way to the largest

intellectual liberty. Now, therefore, since emancipation involves the suffrage, and the suffrage involves the right to hold office; since the actual "darkey,' clamming at low water along the Maryland creeks, is the possible legislator-it behooves us, in both instances, to see that the best use is made of this raw material of Republics. The negro, leaving slavery behind, expects to exchange work and the lash and enforced obedifor a shambling laziness and eligibility to all the honors that may be heaped on white men. His notion of a gentleman is a man who lives without work. He aspires to be a gentleman. He is too imitative not to have caught the vices which have been his example for the last two hundred years. The negro has hard lessons to learn before he is fit for citizenship, which will not, alas! be withheld until he is fit. But he gives us vantage ground. Sambo's model gentleman reads, and Sambo is mad for the alphabet. In the freedmen's schools are no empty benches. Gray polls and baby curls bend over the spelling book. Wrinkled hands and fat little fists cramp themselves round the unaccustomed pen. Scholars are few among all these students. Slavery does not cultivate the logical faculty nor encourage pure thought. But when the Honorable Mr. Cox and the Honorable Mr. Morrissey refer in eloquent terms to their intelligent constituency. Scipio Africanus may cherish a just pride of race as he adverts to his. Taught, the negro will be the trustiest of citizens; untaught, the most hopeless of vagabonds. His education has become a question of public economy and safety. And the duty of educating these masses negro teachers must take up. White men and women have done noble service; but they do not, generally they cannot, give their lives to the work. They are aliens in blood and breeding. Competent negro teachers-patient, plodding, kindled with class pride, and held to their work by class sympathies-would make men and women of their forlorn and

childish people. There is at Hampton, in Virginia, a Normal School which promises better help to the freedmen than any other institution of which we have knowledge. It is a growth of the Manual Labor system, and invites men and women, white and black, indifferently. It has perhaps eighty pupils, the youngest twelve years old, the oldest forty. The men work on the school farm, in the carpenter's shop, the shoe shop, the wheelright's shanty, or wherever special capacity determines. They have built the school-barns, granary, henneries, and workshops. They mend tools, make fences, plant trees. The farming is scientific and admirable. The "sacred soil," to the amazement of the white planters thereabouts, is drained, deepplowed, fertilized, made to yield unheard-of bushels of grain and "truck." It supplies the school, and ships early vegetables to the Baltimore and New-York markets. Beef and pork raised on the farm, oysters and fish caught in the neighboring creeks, furnish the table. From 7 o'clock till 1 o'clock the men work out of doors, the women in the house, being duly credited with the cash value of their labor, which pays for tuition, board, clothes, and books. The organization is such that the nicest economy prevails, and the charges are, therefore, low. But every scholar must pay his way. On this point the young Superintendent, Gen. Armstrong, is inflexible, long experience among the blacks having shown him the whole giving system to be a miserable

the canny darkeys to get their meney's worth, their satisfaction in receiving what is their own, justify its enforcement, The afternoons are spent in recitation, the evenings in study. From the more advanced classes are detailed teachers for the schools of lower grade, of which there are three or four in Hampton. Under the superintendence of white principals, these pupil-teachers evince remarkable capacity. In the school, habits of personal cleanliness, order, and refinement are enforced. The instinctive love of color, of music, of ornament, is encouraged. Class-rooms and lodging-rooms are pleasant, with cheap pictures, sunshine, and exquisite cleanliness. At the end of the four years' course there will go out from this school not only so many teachers of common English branches, but so many farmers, carpenters, seamstresses, cooks, housewives, many men and women who have learned the value of skilled labor, who have lived in clean and thrifty ways, who have caught something of the grace and fineness of culture; who see, if they do not wholly understand, the use of beauty. Every one of these Normal School scholars will be a potent force of civilization.

This School has been supported almost wholly by the American Missionary Association and by private contributions. It was an experiment not contemplated in the routine of the Bureau. colleges, our schools and school funds, and It is a success. And now it needs permanent buildings and an endowment fund. For the fund it must wait. For the buildings it suffers. Every day applicants are turned away because, in the patched sheds the school now occupies, there is no more room. From all over the South come letters of inquiry. The negroes are too poor to exchange both money and time for schooling. They must make their living or starve. It is only at Hampton that they can earn both bread and the knowledge that is more than bread. From close beside the admirable Normal day-school at Charleston have come pupils who could not afford the time to learn, even when tuition was free. The new buildings should be large, substantial, furnished with class rooms, assembly rooms, cabinet, and appliances for teaching agricultural chemistry. At least sixty thousand dollars will be needed. We suggest to Gen. Howard that no act would more fitly grace his leaving of the post he has so honored than the appropriation of half this amount for the building fund. Private gifts would speedily complete the sum.

-We do not believe in presenting the Freedmen with occasional old clothes and intermittent dollars, accompanied by a paternal "Bless "ye, my children." Wages are a help, charity a hinderance. But America owes the black man a debt, whose arrears run back two hundred years. To give him schools and a chance of manhood is not to attempt payment, but only to acknowledge the obligation.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES. Almost all actions-at-law are founded upon somebody's undertaking for a good and valuable consideration to do something, and then, though often requested," failing to do it. Sometimes the contract is express; sometimes it is implied; but a lie (if we may be allowed to use that word) is at the bottom of most litigation; and when we consider this fact, and also the crowded state of the dockets, the sternest of us is inclined to drop one tear, or possibly two, for poor human nature. But about a mutual promise of marriage, in which the parties have fallen from declarations of love to declarations in law, there is something peculiarly melancholy and mortifying, because He and She, in making their little connubial contract, put themselves, as it were, upon honor; and we have never read the report of a breach of promise case in which there was not a development in the evidence of pretty mean behavior upon one side or the other. It is, moreover, such a ridiculous ending, with such food for wits and sneerers in it. It shocks our otions of poetry to find a blushing, timid, sighing, half-consenting demoiselle suddenly transmogrified into a plaintiff, however plaintive. It is such a wet blanket upon the ardors, the chaste desires, the burning vows, the fond oaths and the fever of wooing! If we did not know that a great rascal may sometimes have been a pretty love-maker, only to be reached through his pocket, we might wish this form of action impossible, since it brings such discredit upon moonlight, music, love, and flowers. We cannot bear that Colin should have been faithless, or that Melissa should not have gone regularly through the concealment feeding upon her damask cheek!

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
Are but the ministers of love,
And feed his sacred flame.
I calmed her fears; and she was calm,
And told her love with virgin pride;
And so I won my Genevieve.
My bright and beauteous bride!"

-Now, it is possible that the gentleman who wrote this may have only added proof to the already damnable record of man's falsity; but can we imagine Genevieve jilted and bringing her action? The mere idea is too disgusting for contemplation!

The painful fact, however, is that the Genevieves, love-lorn as they are, do go more frequently than ever to the judicial tribunals for pecuniary consolation. Cases of this kind do seem to be getting now-a-days more and more common in the courts; and we, who read the newspapers, regret to say that of late there is a great access of such actions to the calendar. Here is a case in this city of Isabella Mandeville (romantic name!) against Edward Birmingham-a name savoring of an iron heart! What could the jury have been thinking of when they gave Isabella only \$100-hardly enough to pay for the rose-scented paper? Here is the case of Sarah Sherman (a name which hath a hard, metallic, practical sound) against Richard Ransom (a name which might serve for a villain in a romance by Charles Reade). In this latter action, being prejudiced probably by his name, the jury adjudged the defendant to pay the plaintiff Four Thousand Dollars, which was something like. Here is the case upon which we commented the other day, in which the plaintiff was a lady "of African 'descent," and not one of

"The pale, unripened beauties of the North." -Here are other cases many and melancholy -but we forbear to cite the details. Rather let us, in pity, draw a vail over this black record of the perfidy of man!

There are two methods, which we may designate as the Gradgrindian and the Thomas Mooreish, of considering these breaches of promise. A woman may say: "He said that he would marry me, and I made all my ar-'rangements, and I am . - out of pocket; and as there is no reason why I should not 'make him feel financially his faithlessness, I minded woman says "Pay up your damages," at least we know exactly what she intends. have not a word to say, except that under

painfulness. There are cases, no doubt, in which the false Lothario should be punished in the only way in which it is possible to punish him: but if we were the woman, we should at least think seriously of giving the money either to a Hospital for Decayed Singlewomen or to the Cornell University. This is a point upon which, not being ourselves a Female Plaintiff or likely to be, we hardly feel competent to advise.

Secondly, there is the Tom Mooreish or Sentimental style of treating amorous falsehood. A deserted damsel, instead of bringing her action, may say: "Go, wretched man; be happy if you can; but when you join the gay and festive throng, and other eyes than mine look love to yours, remember then your own perfidious vows, the lying utterance of your serpent tongue, the empoisoned honey of your perjured lips; that moon, that walk, that declaration sweet; the kiss that first you offered-dream of these until the whirling brain no longer thinks, and madness kindly comes to your relief, &c., &c., &c.!" What man of the least susceptibility would not rather pay moderate damages than receive a blasting, nine-times withering curse like this? How could any one expect to prosper in his business, whether commercial or amatory, after being the object of such a dreadful denunciation? Not only would it be neat and elegant and effective, but it would be at least five thousand dollars out of his pocket, and save the public at the same time from the scandal of an action in the courts.

Perhaps we have spoken of this whole matter too lightly; but there always has been and there always must be something laughable about actions of this description. If, in spite of this, woman or man pleases to bring one of them, we hav'nt a word to say, except that there is no disputing about tastes.

THE FATE OF YOUNG EMPERORS. It is stated as a matter of political and gen-

eral news that although the son of the Emperor of the French, now quite a lad, has the best of care, and, in particular, that he takes a ride on horseback every day, still, he is so deficient in physical vigor as to resemble a halfstarved tailor's apprentice. This fact is dwelt upon as evidence that the present house is no likely to be perpetuated; and, naturally, there are sympathetic lamentations in great families that the Emperor and Empress should be so unfortunate as not to have a son capable of being the heir of their grandeur. It is not likely that Americans will have other interest in this statement than what may arise from satisfaction in learning that those who are highest are as subject to great misfortunes as are those who are lowest, and with complacency the remark will be made that riches and power can neither impart vigor nor prolong life. If, however, we carefully consider the tendencies of civilization, and if, above all, we look upon families in humbler conditions-upon families of our own acquaintance, and in our own neighborhood, nay, even in our own dwellings-we shall not find it necessary to give force to political maxims or moral precepts by illustrations drawn from the families of European nobles or kings.

A large portion of the families in this country contain within themselves whatever has been accumulated by the progress of the Caucasian race, and for this reason they possess superior intellectual powers. During this accumulation, the coarse and degraded, to a degree, disappeared; but now, instead of retaining a firm nervous system, such as belongs to the undeveloped races, these families have built up a system of a most excitable character; and thus it is that conditions and events which fail to move a barbarian cause the sensitive nerves to tremble and thrill like the strings of an Eolian harp in the gentlest breeze, for they are unequal to the support of the new and powerful mentality. There is no doubt that that, by their own past views, the Senate ought the origin of modern progress was in the families of the great, and in particular, upon the fertile soil and in the healthful climate of England, where wealth first gave leisure and then culture; and, these having been supported by physical exercise, each generation was able to add something to what it received. Meanwhile, there were offshoots from these great families, of daughters and younger sons; and from these the families in our land, which lead the advance in mentality, have descended. The English Game Laws have a deep significance. That the physical powers of the higher classes might be sustained, the exercise received in hunting was an absolute necessity, and penal laws were enacted and enforced with the utmost rigor that the game might be preserved; and it is to these laws that, to-day, the English aristocracy owes its vitality, and even its existence. But changes come to all, and now, strange as it may seem, the aristocracy of England and the savages of our Western Plains are both in like condition; for both live by the chase, both require large bodies of unoccapied land, both punish without remorse those who destroy their game; but both, manifestly, must give way before the uprising of millions of human beings, and seek some new way for sustaining existence, or die.

While mentality is always hereditary, and while it accumulates rapidly, physical vigor is seldom transmitted beyond a common average, and, unless carefully cultivated, it hastens, like all other earthly qualities, to decay. Indeed, the more powerful the intellect the greater is the necessity for physical culture that the intellect may be sustained; for it is now demonstrated that the process of digestion, and all the phenomena of nutrition and waste, are as much carried on in the brain as in the stomach, and this in proportion to the amount of mental activity. For want of a proper understanding of this fact we have notable cases of softening of the brain, and of early disqualification and death. Eminent men, who lead sedentary lives, seldom are repeated in their children, not because they do not impart mentality, but because they do not impart the physical power to sustain it, and this explains why the posterity of such fades away; and why we are called upon to wonder that he who charmed us with his brilliant thoughts has a feeble-minded son, or, alas! one who passes his days in a lunatic asylum.

Not alone does the great family of Napoleon sink into oblivion. Saying nothing of the progeny of nobles and of kings, now forced to compare themselves and to compete with the advance of a newly developed race, there are thousands of wealthy families in our land in which the children possess every advantage. and all that schools and colleges can bestow are to be theirs; but, to the experienced, often to the casual eye, it is apparent that, so far 'mean to make him pay up." The last phrase from being able to compete with those coming may be odious to Angelinas; but when a right- fresh from the activities of life, and made powerful with a knowledge of useful industries and of the arts, it is doubtful whether with those If a lady can make up her mind to resort to feeble bodies they will be able to reach the this prosaic remedy for a broken heart, we period of manhood. We do not mention intemperate nor vicious habits, nor want of The Nashua (N. H.) City dovernment of the determination of manence of the fracture, and perhaps the physical development, physical and mental ruin was chosen President of the Common Council.

naturally descend. Meanwhile, other families living remote and struggling with poverty, lament their sad fate, and that they are deprived of opportunities which, if enjoyed in the manner desired, would lead to their rain also. Could the wealthy understand that education, position, and all that is understood by opportunity, means as thorough discipline of the body as of the mind, the rulers and intellectual leaders of the land would not be taken from the common people. But, because they will not understand this, a great reservoir of latent, intellectual power is wisely deposited with the humble and lowly. What we mean by discipline of body is, that the student, independent, for a time at least, of family wealth, shall be so guided as to experience within himself the growth, progress, and development of man. To neglect such elementary knowledge is as fatal as to neglect the elements by which any science is acquired. With our wealth and inventions we seek other methods; but we constantly forget one who was born to a princely inheritance, and to whom no opportunities were to be denied; and, to the end that he might know, and be able to do, most, he was made acquainted with common labor both in the shop and field; but, previously, and as a preliminary, that he might touch every string of the human heart, from the lowest to the highest, it was made necessary that he should be born in a manger.

Of course, with the ideas at present held by the wealthy, and by those to whom has been given the full count of talents, this physical development for their children will be disdained, and it will remain for the common people, gradually, and perhaps, during many ages, and in the interior, and remote from the contamination of cities, to fix the condition by which, to the many, progress is to be secured, and upon which is to be based the outgrowth of broad culture which we express by the word intuition. It is plain that these conditions will be founded, first, upon useful industry; for only by this means can the full reflex power by which the mind acts upon the body, and the body upon the mind, be established. That the human race in its progress is leaning forward toward this consummation, there can be no doubt; and when it shall be reached it will be seen that, if such a thing were longer possible, there could be no greater misfortune than to be born the son of an Emperor.

The reference of the Senate Tenure-of-Office bill to the House Judiciary Committee seems to have been unexpected in Washington, as it certainly was unfortunate; although there were some very apparent reasons for anticipating resistance by the House to the prompt passage of the Senate measure. We wish the reasons for this resistance did not include a spirit of mere hostility to anything the Senate may want, which we are sorry to see some Representatives taking frequent occasion to display. The Senate is by no means perfect; we have ourselves very frequently regretted its course on such subjects as Indian treaties and land grants, and it is quite possible that the House has at times deferred too much to the more permanent body. But the Tenureof-Office act only confers upon it powers which the House very strenuously held that it ought to have. It has not been very long since Gen. Butler and Gen. Logan themselves were equally clear upon that point. If they thought it not only constitutional but needful then, they ought to understand that constitutionality does not change with a change of administration; that what they considered necessary, irrespective of the President, a year ago, ought not to be decided by any conflicting reports of the President's wishes now; and that mere dislike of the Senate as at present organized is not sufficient reason for attempting to strip it of a power to have.

The effort of Senator Tweed to secure public money for certain Catholic Schools, in no way connected with the Public School System, was so disguised as to make some headway at Albany. Its real character, however, was yesterday exposed by the Chairman of the Committee from which it was reported; the Senate caucus, last night, unanimously agreed to oppose it; and to-day it may therefore be considered as dead as the hundred similar schemes that have preceded it.

Brignoli has left the opera company, and is organizing a little troupe of his own for operations in the provinces. It is melancholy to think of the pet of New-York making a Gypsy of himself-but that comes, we

suppose, of singing in "Trovatore" so often. The second of the extremely interesting Historical Recitals of ancient and modern music by Madame Ritter and Mr. S. B. Mills, was to have taken place toporrow, but has been postponed, on account of Passion Week, to next Saturday. The hour has also been altered to 11:30 a. m. At this next concert the old French and

classical German schools will be represented. The concert at Steinway Hall next Sunday night is to be for the benefit of the Cubans. Mr. Thomas's orchestra, Signora Lanari, Miss Nachmann (a new planist), and Willie Hess are all on the programme. At Irving Hall we understand there will be an unusually ambitious performance-not for the benefit of anybody in particu-

lar, but by way of a compliment to Easter Sunday, After a brief rest, inspired of course by religious as well as prudential motives, Italian Opera revives o-morrow for one more day, and then passes away to Pennsylvania. There will be two performances- Fra Diavelo" in the afternoon and La Grange in the evening. Thus the season will appropriately close with a repetition of its two greatest successes-Miss Kellogg and

'The Prophet." Madame Parepa Rosa is still in Baltimore, convalescent, and may be expected in New-York in a day or two. She has recently been offered an engagement for seven months at the San Carlo in Naples, on very favorable terms, but has refused it. She adheres to her purpose of bringing out an English Opera company next cason, and is going to Europe this Summer to complete

her arrangements. The production of "La Vie Parisienne," on Monday night, will present all the most popular members of Mr. Grau's troupe, including Rose Bell, Desclauzes, Garrier, Gabel, Beckers, and Genot. The privilege of seeing all these at once, and the still more precious privilege of offering at the same time a tribute to the virtues of Mr. Grau, ought to insure a crowded house. "La Vie" must be a short life and a merry one, for the season closes after eight days. "Oh, snatched away in beauty's prime !" &c.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LEASED BY JAMES

FISK, JR. James Fisk, jr., continues his theatrical and operatic speculations. His latest exterprise is the leasing of the Academy of Music for the early production of Wallace's "Lurline," under the direction of Max Maretzek. The spectacular scenery of the opera, painted last year for Pike's Opera House, has already been transferred to the Academy. The parts have been distributed to the principal members of the Italian Opera Company, and the rehearsals of choruses and orchestra are being vigorously pushed forward.

The Austin (Texas) Republican states that from indications from all parts of the country, it is fully assured that Gen. A. J. Hamilton will be the next Governor almost by acclamation.

The Nashua (N. H.) City Government was